

members of Parliament, condemning the violation of the law and demanding that the government ensure that no such thing take place.

According to his biographer, Peshev's words moved all those "who until that moment had not imagined what could happen but who now could not accept what they had discovered." He had broken through the wall of self-deception and forced his colleagues to face the truth.

There is no monument to this brave man. Quite the contrary, the ministers were embarrassed and made him pay the price of their wickedness. He was removed from the position of vice president, publicly chastised for breaking ranks and politically isolated.

But he had won nonetheless: The king henceforth found ways to stall the Nazis; the leader of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church publicly defended the country's Jews; and even the most convinced anti-Semites in the Bulgarian government dared not advocate active cooperation with the Third Reich.

After the war, when the communists took over Bulgaria, they rewrote the wartime history to give the Communist Party credit for saving the Jews. Peshev was sent to the Gulag, and his story was only rediscovered after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Pope John Paul II has traveled the entire world challenging tyrants and murderers of all sorts, speaking to millions of people, bringing them a single, simple message: "Be not afraid."

He preached this message to people living under communist tyranny in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Nicaragua and in China: "Be not afraid." He preached it to Africans facing death from marauding tribes and murderous disease: "Be not afraid." And he preached it to us, warning us how easy it is to be trapped in a "culture of death" even in our comfortable and luxurious country: "Be not afraid."

Those three little words hold the power to transform individuals and change the world. They can supply the quiet resolve and unvoiced courage necessary to endure the inevitable intimidation.

Today we are not called upon to risk our lives against some monstrous tyranny. America is not a barbarous country. Our people are not oppressed, and we face no pressing international threat to our way of life, such as the Soviet Union once posed.

Though the war in which we are engaged is cultural, not civil, it tests whether this "nation: conceived in liberty . . . can long endure." President Lincoln's words do endure: "It is . . . for us [the living] to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom . . . and that government of the people . . . by the people . . . for the people . . . shall not perish from the earth.

The founders warned us that freedom requires constant vigilance and repeated action. It is said that, when asked what sort of government the founders had created, Benjamin Franklin replied that they had given us "a republic, if you can keep it." Today, as in the past, we need a brave civic virtue, not a timid civility, to keep our republic. Be not afraid.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Corporation for National Service which was hosted by my home State of Mississippi. Mississippians are known for their hospitality and compassion, so playing host to this meeting in Jackson was a natural fit.

The board members used this forum to elect Stephen Goldsmith, chairman of the board of directors for the Corporation for National Service. As the former mayor of Indianapolis, Chairman Goldsmith earned a reputation for innovative thinking, reducing spending, and improving infrastructure. I wish him the best of luck in his new role as chairman.

I also understand that at this year's meeting of the board, a coalition of religious and community leaders praised President Bush for his faith-based and community initiatives, and announced the creation of the Mississippi Faith-Based Coalition for Community Renewal. My constituents advise me that this coalition will work with the President to implement his faith-based plan and bring hope and opportunity to all Mississippians.

Mississippi is truly proud to have been chosen as the host site for the 2001 meeting of the board of directors of the Corporation for National Service. I want to encourage other boards, organizations, corporations, and groups to hold their special events in Mississippi and share in all we have to offer.

HONORING NOBEL LAUREATES

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on July 18 here in Washington, the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology will be honoring its members who have won the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology. The honorees include the three Nobel Prize winners from the year 2000: Dr. Arvid Carlsson from Goteborg University in Sweden, Dr. Paul Greengard from Rockefeller University in New York City, and Dr. Eric Kandel from Columbia University in New York City. Also being honored is the 1970 Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Julius Axelrod from the National Institutes of Health in Maryland. Together, these Nobel Prize winners have helped us begin to understand how that most mysterious and important human organ, the brain, actually works.

The brain is a huge collection of nerve cells, connected to each other in complicated networks. Nerve impulses, which are the means of communicating information from the brain to the various parts of the body, are conducted from one end of a nerve cell to another by a form of electrical action. Dr. Axelrod's work set the stage for our modern knowledge of brain

neurochemistry by establishing the important role of neurotransmitters, which are chemicals that serve to transmit these nerve impulses from one nerve cell to another through a connecting region called the synapse. A key first step in understanding the brain was this discovery that, as nerve impulses move from nerve cell to nerve cell, they switch from an electrical conduction to a chemical conduction and then back again to an electrical conduction.

Dr. Carlsson started to fill in this general outline by discovering that the chemical dopamine was one of these important chemicals that transmits nerve signals from one nerve cell to another. Moreover, dopamine seemed to be very important in controlling body motions. Dr. Carlsson's work with experimental animals who were deficient in dopamine led to the seminal discovery that Parkinson's disease in humans, a disabling and progressive disease associated with tremors and impaired mobility, was directly related to a deficiency of dopamine in certain parts of the brain. This landmark finding led directly to the treatment of Parkinson's disease with L-dopa, a drug that is converted to dopamine in the body. To this very day, the foundation for treatment of this illness is the use of medications that increase dopamine in the brain or mimic its action there.

Dr. Carlsson also discovered that the drugs used to treat schizophrenia, a severe mental illness affecting thought processes, also seemed to work by affecting the action of dopamine in the brain. In contrast to the situation with Parkinson's disease, in which administration of L-dopa seemed to work by increasing dopamine in the brain, the antipsychotic drugs such as thiorazine, which are used to treat schizophrenia, seemed to work by blocking the action of dopamine in the brain. To this very day, medications that block the effects of dopamine remain the mainstay of treatment for schizophrenia. Dr. Carlsson's work was instrumental in establishing the biological foundation of mental illness, which has led to our ability to target treatment of such disorders with medications based on their specific biochemical cause.

Dr. Greengard carried this line of work one step further, examining exactly how such neurotransmitters work as they transfer nerve impulses from one nerve cell to another through the connecting region called the synapse. He described in detail the cascade of chemical reactions that occurs as the neurotransmitter chemicals stimulate the next nerve cell in the nerve pathway, which results in conversion of the nerve impulse back into an electrical signal. Particularly important was the discovery of the different speeds at which these nerve signals are transmitted across the synapse. This